

Evidentiary Document 5003.

Evidence of Naik PARTAP SINGH, taken on 27th September, 1945, at the Prisoner-of-war and Internee Reception Depot, Morotai, in the presence of Mr. Justice Mansfield.

Serjeant Clerk JOGINDAN SINGH, 17 Field Coy., is sworn as interpreter.

My full number, rank, name and unit are 40834 Naik Partap Singh, 17 Field Company.

I was captured on 15th February, 1942, at Singapore. I was in hospital when I was captured and from the hospital I went to Biddadari Camp, where I remained until April, 1942. I was not ill-treated but the Japanese made us work. When we were unloading a ship in the harbour at Singapore, I saw the Japanese beating a few Indian soldiers who were working. They were beating them with sticks. I do not know the names of the Japanese or the Indian soldiers. Rifle butts and boots were also used by the Japanese for beating. Some of the men were bleeding but none were knocked unconscious.

I was then transferred to Tayrsal Park camp. I was myself beaten by the Japanese with sticks but I do not know the names of the Japanese. I received marks from the sticks on my body but I was not bleeding. I was at Tayrsal Park for about two weeks.

I then went to Lutong camp, in Borneo. I was there from May 1942, until May, 1943. I saw the Japanese beating soldiers. The soldiers were not given sufficient rations to satisfy their hunger and we were not given any clothing. The soldiers were beaten with sticks, steel bars and wire pliers. I used to work on the oil wells and the Japanese used to beat us with whatever instrument they had in their hands. The reason given for the beating was that the Indians had fought against the Japanese. Nearly all of us were beaten but I cannot remember the names of all of them. Amongst those beaten were Lachman Singh, who was later killed by the Japanese by beating, Sedha Singh, Behardali Shah, Dalip Singh, Chulan Khan and Charan Singh. I was not present when Lashmar Singh was beaten. Private Miyo was one of the Japanese concerned in the beating, but I am unable to remember the names of the others.

I remember going to Lutong Ferry with some Australians on 23 June, 1945. I saw five dead Indians there; the dead bodies were in the stream. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they had been beheaded. The names of these soldiers were Sher Singh, Karan Singh, Suraina, Malla and Mahomed Iqbal. I could identify these men by the clothes they were

wearing and one of them had a bangle. I had known these men before as they had been with me in the Lutong camp. An Indian civilian named Narian Singh knew the Japanese killed these soldiers. Their hands were tied and anything they had in their possession was taken from them. Narian Singh escaped in the bush. When I left the camp in June Narian Singh was at Miri camp. At first he was a driver for the Japanese. I last saw the five men alive a week before I saw their dead bodies. I was told by an Indian civilian, Lahna Singh, that about 20 persons, including some Australians and Indians, were killed by the Japanese. At that time Lahna Singh was in Miri camp.

I was one of 70 Indians who were taken from Lutong camp to another camp about nine miles away in May, 1943. We were asked to join the Indian national army; we told the Japanese that we would work under them but we would not join the Indian National army. We were being used as coolies, loading and unloading the ships. The Japanese beat us with sticks and rifle butts. I was tied up with ropes; sometimes my hands were tied and other times my legs were tied. I was beaten on three different occasions. My legs were bleeding as a result and I still have the scars. I was also beaten on the back and on the face. I was never attacked with swords but the Japanese told us we were going to be killed. Of the 70 Indians, 41 were taken away and I never saw them again. Some of the remainder came to Morotai and the others are still with the Japanese. Those who came back included Partaprao Sinde, Ramchandar Gaidoo, Dyanu Tawre and Pandu Latnekar. I cannot remember the names of the others. Those men named are all at Morotai.

I was beaten with sticks and rifle butts by a Japanese named Lieut. Okamura. I was beaten all over my body and was badly injured about the legs and was unable to walk for a month.

Some Indians were kept about 600 yards from the camp. I was going to see my friends when the Japanese saw that I was absent from my bed. When I came back they beat me.

We were given rice and sweet potatoes to eat and sometimes the roots of bumble trees. We received half a pound of rice per day. I was sick with dysentery, malaria and beri beri while I was in camp. The Japanese did not give me any treatment but a few pills. We had to work for nine hours a day. Sometimes we had also to work at night to load and unload ships. On occasions I was given rest from work.

Lieut. Ochida was the Commander of the prison camp at Miri.

A fair number of Indians died in Lutong, some of them from disease.

The Japanese allowed us to carry out our religious observances in the camp.

The Japanese took 20 civilians, including Christians, Indians and Chinese, into the jungle because they were accused of giving false propaganda to other civilians. I never saw them again. They were taken from Miri camp. I did not see again the Japanese who escorted these 20 prisoners. Amongst those taken away were Suba Singh, Sohn Singh, and Fauja Singh and a Christian called Bill. I cannot remember the names of the others.

I have read the purports to be a transcription and translation of evidence given by Naik Partap Singh before Mr. Justice Mansfield with myself as interpreter on 27 September, 1945, and state that it is a true and accurate translation of the evidence so given by the said Partap Singh. I was present before Mr. Justice Mansfield on this date when Partap Singh swore that the said evidence was true and correct in substance and in fact and immediately before the said Partap Singh so swore I read to him a true and accurate translation of the said evidence in the Indian language.

(Signed) Jogindan Singh.

I, Partap Singh, swear that the evidence read over to me by Jogindan Singh immediately prior to my taking this oath is to my knowledge true in substance and in fact.

(Signed) Partap Singh.

Taken and sworn before me at Morotai  
on this 27th Day of September, 1945.

(Signed) A. J. Mansfield.  
Commissioner.

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No. 1

NAIK PARTAP SINGH  
ナイク パータップ シング

私、番頭階級、名前及び部隊は次の通りです。

四〇八三四、ナイク パータップ シング 十七野戦中隊です。

私、一九四三年（昭和十七年）二月十五日、シンガポールで捕はれました。私が捕はれた時、私は病院に居りました。

病院から「ビタクリ」キャンプに引きよこし、一九四二年（昭和十七年）四月、運居りました。私、悪く取扱ヒラサレマセンデシタが日本人ハ私共ヲ働カセマシタ。私共ハ「シンガポール」ノ港デ船荷ヲ下シテキマシタ時、ソコデ働イテキル数名ノ印度兵ヲ日本人ガ撲ツテキルヲ見マシタ。

棒ヲ打ツテキマシタ。ソノ日本人ノ名モ亦印度兵ノ名モ知リマセン。撲ルノニハ銃ノ台尻ヤ長靴等モ使用サレマシタ。或ル者ハ出血シマシタガ等々絶シメ者ハアリマセンデシタ。

其ノ後私ハ「タイアサル・パーク」ノキャンプニ移サレマシタ。私自身モ日本人カラ棒ヲ打ツレマシタが其ノ日本人達ノ名ハ存ジマセン棒ヲ打ツレタ跡ガ体ニ付キマシタが出血ハシマセンデシタ。私ハ「タイアサル・パーク」ニ約二

同向居リマシタ。其、故私ハ「ホルネオ」ノ「ルトン」ギ  
 ヤンプニキマシタ。其處ニ九四三年（昭和十七年）ノ五月  
 カラ一九四三年ノ五月マデ居リマシタ。日本人ガ兵士ヲ打ッ  
 テキルヲ見マシタ。其、其ハ飢ヲ感じナイ程ニ十分程  
 食ヲ喫ヘラレテハキマセデシタ。ソシテ私共ハカシモ着  
 ル物ヲ取ヘラレマセンデシタ。兵士等ハ棒ヤ鉄棒ヤ鉗子  
 等ヲ打タレマシタ。私ハ油田テ働イテキマシタガソコテハ  
 日本人ハ何デモ彼等カ手ニ持テキル物ヲ打ツノガ常  
 デシタ。打タレル理由ハ即本人ガ日本人ト戦ツノカラ  
 ノ事デシタ。私共ノ殆ド凡テガ打タレマシタガ私ハ彼等  
 ノ名ヲ全部ハ憶エテ居リマセン。打タレタ者ノ中ニ「ラフ  
 マン」シングト云フ者が居リマシタ。彼ハ後程日本人  
 打タレテ死ニマシタ。其他「セダ」シング、「マハラ」シヤ、  
 「ダリ」フ、シング、「グラム」カン「ヤラン」シング「氏」等ガ打タ  
 レマシタ「ラフ」シング「氏」カ打タレタ時私ハ居リマセン  
 デシタ。其、其ハ兵卒ガ打ツノニ関係シタ日本人ノ人  
 デスガ他ノ者ノ名ハ憶エテ居リマセン。

一九四五年（昭和廿年）六月ニテ「オーストラリア」

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人ト云ニ「ルトオング、フリー」ニシツタノヲ記憶シテ  
キマス。ソコデ五人ノ印な人ノ死骸ヲ見マシタ。死  
骸ハワイノ中ニアリマシタ。彼等ハ怪手ニ縛ラレ首  
ハ斬ラレテキマシタ。コレ等ノ五ツノ名ハ「シャロング」  
「カラシング」。「スライナ」。「マ」。「及ビ」。「マホメ」。「ドイグ」  
バルデシタ。彼等が着テキタ着物デ誰々デアルカ  
合リマシタ。ソノ中一人ハ環飾ヲシテキマシタ。私ハ  
前ニ「ルトング」キヤンプデ彼等ト一踏ニ居リマシタ  
ノデソレ等ノ人ミヲ前カウ知シテキマシタ。

「ナレシング」ト云フ所ナノ民間人ハ日本人カコレ等ノ  
人々ヲ殺シタ事ヲ知シテキマス。彼等ノ手ハ縛ラレ持  
ツテキタ物ハ皆トラレマシタ。「ナリアン」シング氏ハ数  
ノ中ニ逃ゲマシタ。私ハ六月ニキヤンプヲ去リマシタ時  
ニハ「ナリアン」シング氏ハ「ミリ」キヤンプニ居リマシタ。

No. 3  
最初彼ハ日本人ノ(自動車)運転手デアリマシタ。  
私カ彼等五人ノ生キタ女ヲ最後ニ見タノハ彼等  
ノ死骸ヲ見タ一週間前デシタ。私ハ「オーストラリア」

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人及び印本人等十人、人々が日本人に殺され  
 タト言う事ヲ印本人民間人等「ラーナ・シング」  
 氏から聞キマシタ。ソノ時「ラーナ・シング」氏ハ「ミリ」  
 キヤレブニ居リマシタ。

No. 4

一九四三年（昭和十八年）五月「ントオング」キヤレブカラ  
 約九哩離れた他ノキヤレブニ送レテ置カシタ。七十人、  
 印本人ノ中ノ私一人デス。私共ハ印本人民間人ニ  
 会フカスル程頼ミマシタが、私共ハ日本人ノ下デハ働  
 クが印本人も民間人ニハ会フのセメト言ヒマシタ。私共ハ  
 若カトシテ船カラ荷ヲ揚ゲタリ下シタリスルノニ便  
 役サレマシタ。日本人ハ棒ヤト銃ノム口尻デ私共ヲ打  
 ケマシタ。私ハ縄デ縛ラレ、或ハ手ヲ縛ラレ又或ハ  
 ハ脚ヲ縛ラレマシタ。私ハ三ツノ異ツタ場合ニ打タレ  
 マシタ。ソノ結果私ノ脚が出血シ今尚ソノ跡がア  
 マス。亦私ハ背中ヤ顔ヲ打タレマシタ。私ハ剣デ打タ  
 レタ事ハアリマセンが日本人ハ私共ヲ何時カ殺スト  
 言ヒマシタ。七十人ノ印本人ノ中早一人ハトコカニ送レ



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丸を穿て、外へ何モ治癒ヲシテくしませし。時ニハ船  
 中、一日九時向働カネ、ナリマセンデシ。時ニハ船  
 中、一日九時向働カネ、ナリマセンデシ。折  
 是事から休ミラあへし。

「ミ」捕虜キヤン、指揮官ハオケシカ尉デ  
 シ。捕虜教、即ち人ガルトシテ死ニマシタ。中  
 ニハ病者ヲ死ス者モアリマス。

日本人ハキヤンデ吾々ニ信仰ス、儀式ヲス事ヲ  
 許シテシ。

日本人ハ基督教教信者、即ち人々那人等ヲ合  
 ム二十人、民間人ヲシヤンニ達シテシマス。ソ  
 理由ハ彼等ガ他、民間人ニ同達シテ宣傳ヲ為シテ  
 言フ、デアリマス。私ハ彼等ヲ二ニ見マセシ。  
 彼等「ミ」キヤンカウ達シテシカシマス。私ハ之  
 等二十人、捕虜ヲ達シテシタリ日本人モソ、皆  
 見マセン。達シテシカシタ者、中ニハ「ズバシ」  
 「ソーシ」「フヤヤ」及ニ基督教教信  
 者デアルト言フ人アリマス。他、人々ニ記憶  
 シテ居リマス。

No. 6